

**From:** Dayna Gibbons/DC/USEPA/US  
**Sent:** 1/31/2012 8:09:55 AM  
**To:** Wilkin.Rick@epamail.epa.gov; Borsellino.Ron@epamail.epa.gov  
**CC:**  
**Subject:** Fw: Fw: EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

I can be the go between but can you help me respond. Thnx!

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Sent from my BlackBerry Wireless Handheld

----- Original Message -----

**From:** Jeanne Briskin  
**Sent:** 01/30/2012 02:58 PM EST  
**To:** Dayna Gibbons  
**Subject:** Re: Fw: EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

yes, dimock is still part of the study. Rick Wilkin and Ron Borsellino (R3) should get this.

Jeanne Briskin  
Office of Science Policy  
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Address for Deliveries:  
US EPA  
Ronald Reagan Building --Room 51144  
Washington DC 20004

**From:** Dayna Gibbons/DC/USEPA/US  
**To:** Jeanne Briskin/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
**Date:** 01/30/2012 02:49 PM  
**Subject:** Fw: EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

is dimock still part of our study? do i forward this to R3?

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Dayna Gibbons  
Communications  
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202-564-7983  
gibbons.dayna@epa.gov

----- Forwarded by Dayna Gibbons/DC/USEPA/US on 01/30/2012 02:48 PM -----

**From:** Roger Campbell/DC/USEPA/US  
**To:** Dayna Gibbons/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
**Cc:** Doretta Reaves/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
**Date:** 01/30/2012 02:45 PM  
**Subject:** Fw: EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

Hi Dayna:

Hope all is well.

FYI: This is a letter from a stakeholder re: Hydraulic Fracturing.

Do not know if this still is your domain. If not, hopefully you can direct the letter to the appropriate individual.

Thanks,

Roger

----- Forwarded by Roger Campbell/DC/USEPA/US on 01/30/2012 02:35 PM -----

From: "[REDACTED]"  
To: Roger Campbell/DC/USEPA/US@EPA  
Date: 01/30/2012 02:17 PM  
Subject: FW: EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

Dear Mr. Campbell,

Please express my appreciation to Administrator Jackson, the CDC and everyone who is currently involved in the EPA investigation of 61 water wells in Dimock, PA. As a PA resident who has visited Dimock twice (once for the League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania), I have deep concerns about the health of residents there and I have done extensive research of reports and articles regarding water contamination including health problems of residents and near-asphyxiation of a teenager while taking showers in her home which has one of these wells. I would be glad to send those to you in numerous e-mails, via snail mail or in a DVD.

May I suggest that the EPA use chemical testing in the aquifer under Dimock and then test the water in wells suspected of contamination. A chemist advised that fluorescent dye pellets be used to trace the flow of contaminated water from the aquifer to each of these wells. If the same color and fluorescence shows up, there is obviously a connection. Please ask Ms. Jackson to order these tests for the two EPA test wells in Pavillion and other areas throughout the country wherever water wells have been contaminated. The chemist advised that 3 pounds of the fluorescent dye pellets be added to the fracking fluid and the flowback be checked to be sure they were used. Then if a water well has the matching fluorescent color, you know just what gas well it came from.

Your help will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: Campbell.Roger@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Campbell.Roger@epamail.epa.gov]  
Sent: Thursday, June 23, 2011 3:02 PM  
To: campbell.roger@epa.gov  
Subject: EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

EPA's Stakeholder Briefing Conference Call On the Hydraulic Fracturing Study

Dear EPA Stakeholder:

On June 23, 2011, EPA will host a conference call to brief stakeholders on the seven case study sites that have been selected as part of EPA's congressionally mandated study to assess the potential impact of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

Background: Hydraulic fracturing is one way of accessing natural gas, a vital resource that plays a key role in our nation's clean energy future. Serious concerns have been raised about the potential impact of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water, human health and the environment. To address these concerns, Congress directed EPA to study the relationship between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water using the best available science, independent sources of information, and a transparent, peer-reviewed process.

EPA has selected seven case study sites to include in the hydraulic fracturing study based on criteria outlined in the Draft Plan to Study the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources (February, 2011). Five retrospective case study sites were selected and will focus on potential drinking water resource contamination at existing hydraulic fracturing sites. Two sites were selected as prospective case studies. The agency will monitor key aspects of the hydraulic fracturing process from before these sites are built through the production of gas.

EPA reached its selection after input from thousands of stakeholders from across the country including homeowners, state and local officials, industry and environmental representatives.

(See, Press Release, below.)

To Participate in the Briefing:

CALL: Participant Dial-In Number: [REDACTED]  
Conference ID #: [REDACTED]

WHEN: Thursday, June 23, 2011

TIME: 5:00 EST

Contact: Roger Campbell (202) 564-1591, [campbell.roger@epa.gov](mailto:campbell.roger@epa.gov) Office of Public Liaison Office of the Administrator

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CONTACT:  
Cathy Milbourn  
[Milbourn.cathy@epa.gov](mailto:Milbourn.cathy@epa.gov)  
202-420-8648

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
June 23, 2011

#### EPA Identifies Case Studies for Hydraulic Fracturing Study

Agency to conduct field work in various regions of the country starting this summer

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today, in keeping with the administration's focus to ensure that the agency leverages domestic resources safely and responsibly, announced the next steps in its congressionally mandated hydraulic fracturing study. EPA has identified seven case studies to help inform the assessment of potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources.

The sites identified were selected following extensive input from stakeholders, including the public, local and state officials, industry, and environmental organizations. To ensure the agency maintains the current timeline for the study, the EPA will begin field work in some of the selected regions this summer.

Natural gas plays a key role in the nation's energy future. EPA is working closely with other federal partners to ensure that this important resource can be developed safely.

"This is an important part of a process that will use the best science to help us better understand the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water," said Paul Anastas, Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Research and

Development. "We've met with community members, state experts and industry and environmental leaders to choose these case studies. This is about using the best possible science to do what the American people expect the EPA to do -- ensure that the health of their communities and families are protected."

The studies, which will take place in regions across the country, will be broken into two study groups. Two of the seven sites were selected as prospective case studies where EPA will monitor key aspects of the hydraulic fracturing process throughout the lifecycle of a well.

These areas are located in:

Haynesville Shale - DeSoto Parish, La.

Marcellus Shale - Washington County, Pa.

Five retrospective case studies were selected and will examine areas where hydraulic fracturing has occurred for any impact on drinking water resources. These are located in:

Bakken Shale - Kildeer, and Dunn Counties, N.D.

Barnett Shale - Wise and Denton Counties, Texas

Marcellus Shale - Washington County, Pa.

Raton Basin - Las Animas County, Colo.

The information gathered from these case studies will be part of an approach which includes literature review, collection of data and information from states, industry and communities, laboratory work and computer modeling. The combination of these materials will allow us to do a more comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The study will continue to use the best available science, independent sources of information, and will be conducted using a transparent, peer-reviewed process, to better understand any impacts associated with hydraulic fracturing.

EPA invited stakeholders from across the country to participate in the identification of potential case studies through informational public meetings and the submission of electronic or written comments. Following thousands of comments, over 40 case studies were nominated for inclusion in the study. The case studies were identified, prioritized and selected based on a rigorous set of criteria. These criteria included proximity of population and drinking water supplies to activities, concerns about impaired water quality (retrospective only) and health and environmental impacts (retrospective only), and knowledge gaps that could be filled by the case study. Sites were prioritized based on geographic and geologic diversity, population at risk, site status (planned, active or completed), unique geological or hydrology features, characteristics of water resources, and land use.

The draft study plan and additional information: <http://www.epa.gov/hydraulicfracturing>

R214

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